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ABSTRACT

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Services (NCLIS) reports on five major activity areas for fiscal year 1989-90: (1) oversight of planning for the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services, including working with states to develop preconference activities, appropriation of funds, and work on the "WHCLIS Connection," the hypertext database of library and information issues and statistics developed to orient and inform conference delegates; (2) the holding of two regional hearings on library and information services to Native Americans to obtain information on the status of current tribal services and to receive recommendations; (3) the development and adoption of the eight Principles of Public Information, which are based on the concept that "information held by the government belongs to the people, and is held by the government in trust for the people"; (4) expansion of the cooperative program for public library statistics with the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to cover other types of libraries; and (5) the publication of the proceedings of the April 1989 symposium, "Information Literacy and Education for the 21st Century: Toward an Agenda for Action," which was a cooperative project with the American Association of School Librarians (AASL). Also noted are the group's involvement in legislative activities and international programs, and the third annual NCLIS recognition awards. A report on personnel and administration concludes the report. Appendices contain copies of the laws authorizing the NCLIS and the White House Conference; information about current and former Commission members; a copy of the Principles of Public Information; and a fiscal statement. (KRN)

ED 370 545

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

ANNUAL REPORT 1989-1990

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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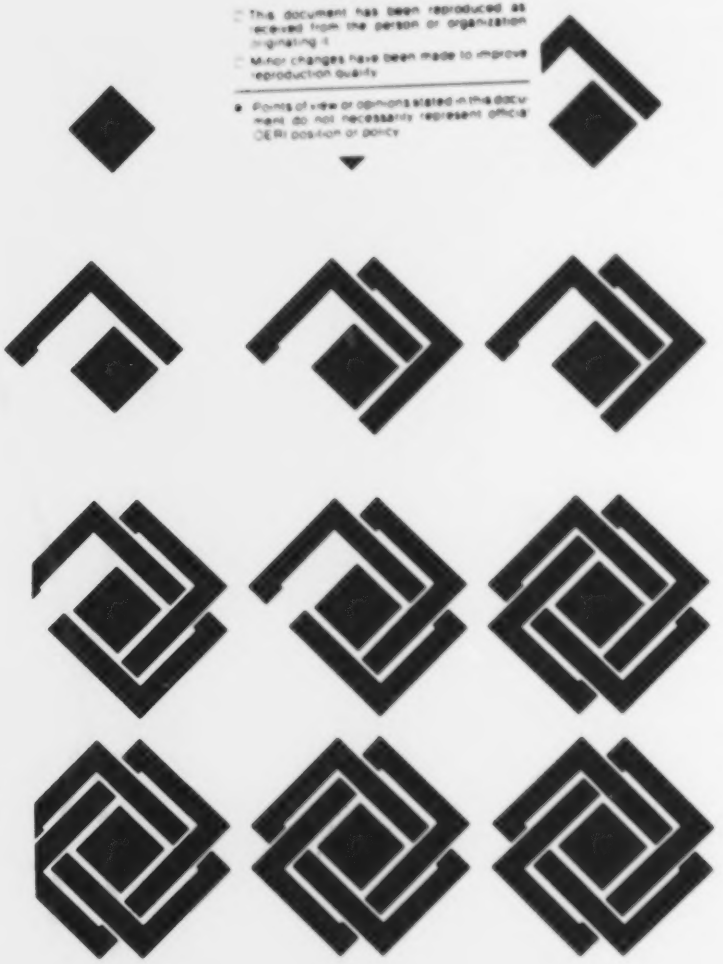

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United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

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Jerald C. Newman, Chairman, 1987-1990
Lee Edwards, Vice Chairman
James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress
Daniel W. Casey
Carol K. DiPrete
Wanda L. Forbes
Frank Gannon
George H. Nash
Raymond J. Petersen
Elinor H. Swaim
Winston Tabb, represents Dr. Billington
Barbara H. Taylor
Julia Li Wu

Commission Staff:

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Susan K. Martin, Executive Director, 1988-1990
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Assoc. Exec. Dir.
Linda T. Hatfield, Executive Secretary
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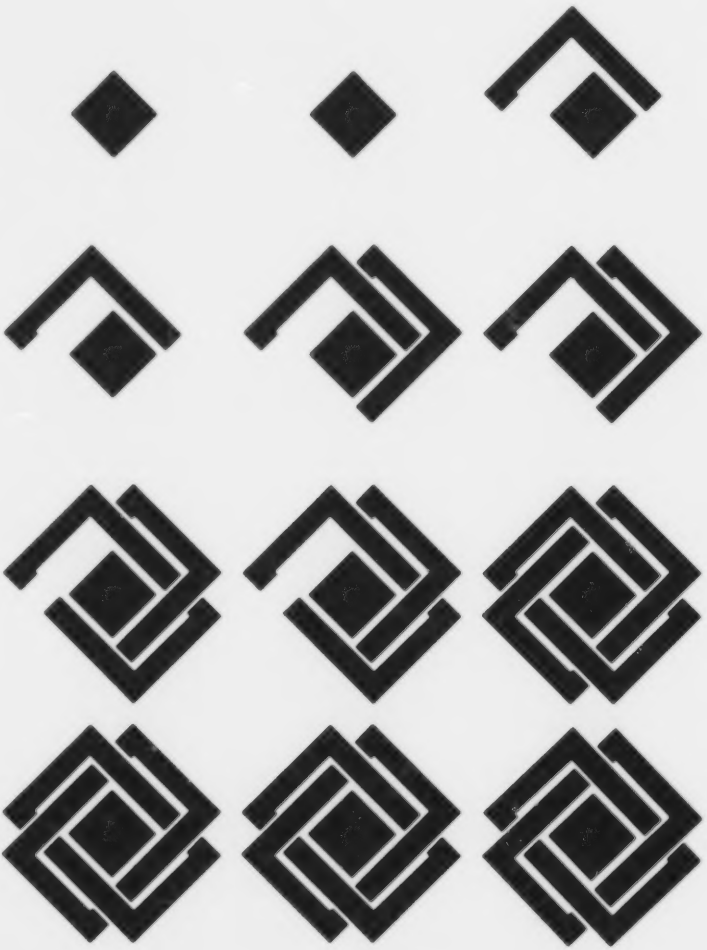
Vivian D. Terrell, Administrative Officer
James R. Benn, Research Associate, 1989-1990
Sandra N. Milevski, Research Associate
M. Jane Williams, Research Associate
Robert E. Dugan, Research Associate, 1988-1989
Christina Carr Young, Research Assoc., 1982-1990

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

ANNUAL REPORT
1989-1990



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United States
National Commission on
Libraries and Information Science

April 26, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to transmit to you the nineteenth Annual Report of the United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. This report covers the twelve-month period from October 1, 1989, through September 30, 1990, and is submitted to you in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91-345, as amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802).

The Commission is proud of its accomplishments over the past two decades in striving toward our goal of eventually providing every individual in the United States with "equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resources which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural, and leisure time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition or level of intellectual achievement."

The 1989-90 Annual Report highlights NCLIS programs, projects and plans in furtherance of its goals and its mandate. The Commission is especially proud of its work in the following areas:

- Oversight of planning for the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services, to be held July 9-13, 1991.

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- The holding of two regional hearings on library and information services to Native Americans.

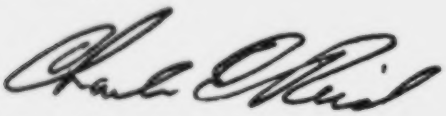
- The development and adoption of the eight Principles of Public Information, based on the concept that "information held by the government belongs to the people, and is held by the government in trust for the people."

- Expansion of the program for public library statistics to cover other types of libraries.

- Publication of the proceedings of the 1989 symposium, "Information Literacy and Education for the 21st Century: Toward an Agenda for Action."

Thank you for the privilege of serving as the Chairman of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. I look forward to continuing the important work of the Commission.

Sincerely



Charles E. Reid
Chairman

U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Annual Report 1989-1990

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Members of the Commission

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen Members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioners' terms expire on July 19 of the years indicated in parentheses.

Charles E. Reid, NCLIS Chairman 1990- [1]; Senior Vice President of the Prodevco Group, Ft. Lee, New Jersey (1993)

Jerald C. Newman, NCLIS Chairman Emeritus; Chairman 1987-1990[1]; Thompson Medical Co., Inc., New York, New York (1992)

Lee Edwards, NCLIS Vice Chairman 1988-1990[2]; Senior Editor, The World & I, Washington, D.C. (1985-1990)

James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C. (Permanent Member)

[1] Designated by the President
[2] Elected by the Commissioners

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Daniel W. Casey, Former Commissioner, 1973-1978 and 1984-1989, Syracuse, New York (1994)

Carol K. DiPrete, Dean of Academic Services, Roger Williams College, Bristol, Rhode Island (1991)

Wanda L. Forbes, Former School Librarian and Former Member, South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, Columbia, South Carolina (1993)

Frank Gannon, President, Frank Gannon Productions, and former Editor of *Saturday Review*, New York, New York (1986-1990)

George H. Nash, Historian, author and biographer of Herbert Hoover, West Branch, Iowa (1986-1990)

Raymond J. Peterson, Executive Vice President, Hearst Magazines, New York, New York (1991)

Elinor H. Swaim, Member and Former Chairman, North Carolina State Library Commission, Salisbury, North Carolina (1994)

Winston Tabb, Acting Deputy Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C. (represents Dr. Billington)

Barbara H. Taylor, Librarian General, Daughters of the American Revolution, Germantown, Maryland (1985-1990)

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School and Vice President, Board of Trustees, Los Angeles Community Colleges, and Former Commissioner, 1973-1978 (1992)

Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman Emeritus, NCLIS Chairman, 1970-1978 and former Vice Chairman, National Advisory Commission on Libraries, 1966-1968, Bennington, Vermont

Charles Benton, NCLIS Chairman Emeritus, NCLIS Chairman 1978-1982, and Commissioner 1982-1985; Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

Elinor M. Hashim, NCLIS
Chairman Emeritus, NCLIS
Chairman 1982-1986;
Director of Government
Relations, OCLC,
Washington, D.C.

Bessie Boehm Moore, NCLIS
Vice Chairman Emeritus, NCLIS
Vice Chairman 1972-1988[2] and
Commissioner 1971-1988;
Former Executive Director,
State Council on
Economic Education,
Little Rock, Arkansas

The NCLIS logotype is an abstract representation of the Commission's goal of "equal opportunity of access to information" for all citizens through interconnecting services and a central control core of information.

Introduction

The United States Federal government classifies small agencies as all those with fewer than 6,000 employees; those with fewer than 100 employees are called micro agencies. In this environment, the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) is among the smallest of the micros. Nevertheless, its impact continued to be felt among other Federal agencies and in the library and information communities nationally during the fiscal year October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990, the period covered by this report.

Two of the most visible Commission-sponsored events were the March hearing in Florida on library and information services to Native Americans in the Southeast and the April public meeting in Washington, D.C., on the Principles of Public Information.

In addition, the Commission held three regular meetings in 1989-1990: December 10-12 in Washington, D.C.; March 19-21 in Winter Park Florida, in conjunction with the Native American hearing; and June 27-29 in Chicago, in conjunction with the American Library Association's Annual Conference.

Progress continued to be made on NCLIS's special projects and ongoing programs amid 1989/90 changes in leadership. In March, 1990, Charles Reid replaced Jerald Newman as Chairman of the Commission. Later in the year Peter R. Young succeeded Dr. Susan K. Martin as Executive Director.

NCLIS's 1988-1989 Annual Report stated on pages 45-46:

In FY 1990, the Commission will concentrate its attention in four areas:

- ensuring that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services is appropriately staffed and funded for a successful conference in 1991
- continuing the momentum generated by the hearing on library and information services to Native Americans by holding additional hearings, publishing the results of these hearings, and forwarding recommendations to the appropriate bodies, including the White House and Congress
- becoming increasingly involved in the definition and description of Federal and national information policies, and working to ensure appropriate legislation to provide the country with suitable information policies and an information infrastructure, and
- becoming fully engaged in the process by which legislation is used to address the library and information needs of the country.

Those four areas will be reviewed first in this 1989-1990 annual report, followed by summaries of progress on other important Commission projects such as information literacy, international programs, library statistics, and recognition awards.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

The second White House Conference on Library and Information Services was authorized by Public Law 100-382 (Appendix II) to develop recommendations for improving library and information services to meet demands to be faced into the next century. The three-theme umbrella of library and information services for literacy, for productivity, and for democracy was adopted for the Conference.

Delegate selection guidelines pointed out one of the Conference's purposes:

A goal of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services is involvement of large numbers of people throughout the Nation in a process identifying and addressing library and information services issues, leading to development of recommendations for the further imrpovement of library and information services and their use by the public. Throughout the process, there should be opportunities for participation by all segments of our Nation's diverse population, with special efforts made to involve potential users of library and information services.

In the fall and winter of 1989-1990, NCLIS Associate Executive Director Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar continued to coordinate staff efforts toward the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS), working in conjunction with the White House Conference Advisory Committee chaired by Daniel Carter. Followup work proceeded on the FY 1989 Federal grants to States and territories to support their preconference activities, and in

November the WHCLIS office mailed out a planning manual which included a suggested set of guidelines to assist in the development of preconference activities.

Linda I. Resnik, the 1985-1989 Executive Director of the American Society for Information Science, began work February 25 as the White House Conference's Executive Director. In June, Richard Akeroyd, Connecticut State Librarian, was elected Chairman of the White House Conference Advisory Committee. He replaced Charles Reid, the interim Chairman, who had succeeded Daniel Carter as Chairman in March. The committee and staff both grew with new appointees. The 1989-1990 members of the White House Conference Advisory Committee were, by appointing agency:

The President:

Louis William Barnett, Glendale, California
William C. Cassell, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio
Beth Duston, Information Strategists, Manchester, NH
Stuart Forth, Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Gloria S. Hom, Mission College, Santa Clara, California
Mary Jane Martinez, First Lady of Florida, Tallahassee
Jerry Parr, Washington, D.C.
James C. Roberts, American Studies Center, Washington, D.C.
Eileen C. Schouweiler, Reno, Nevada

President Pro Tempore of the Senate :

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr. (Chairman, June 1990 -)
William G. Asp, Minnesota Library Development and Services, St. Paul
Rebecca Ann Floyd, Mississippi Protection & Advocacy Systems, Jackson
Joan Ress Reeves, WHCLIST Chair, Providence, Rhode Island
Carol L. Wohlford, Alternative Learning Center, Wichita, KS

Speaker of the House:

Gordon Ambach, Council of Chief State School Officers, Washington, D.C.
William D. Ford, Congressman, Washington, D.C.
Major R. Owens, Congressman, Washington, D.C.
Pat Williams, Congressman, Washington, D.C.
Virginia G. Young, Columbia, Missouri

NCLIS:

Charles E. Reid (Interim Chairman, March-June 1990; Vice Chairman, June 1990 -), Prodevco Group, Ft. Lee, NJ
Daniel H. Carter (Chairman, April 1989 - March 1990), Houston, TX
Daniel W. Casey, Syracuse, New York
Margaret Chisholm, University of Washington, Seattle
Joseph J. Fitzsimmons, University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan
William F. Goodling, Congressman, Washington, D.C.
Carmencita Leon, Library Specialist, Guaynabo, Puerto Rico
Hugh Mahoney, Office of the County Executive, Mineola, NY
Bessie B. Moore, NCLIS Vice Chairman Emeritus, Little Rock, AR
Jerald C. Newman (Vice Chairman, April 1989 - March 1990), Thompson Medical Co., NY, NY

By Law:

James H. Billingon, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Lauro F. Cavazos, Secretary of Education, Washington, D.C.

The National Conference was set for July 9-13, 1991, at the Washington Convention Center. Under Ms. Resnik's, Mr. Carter's and Mr. Akeroyd's direction, the staff and the committee developed overall conference structure, scheduling, logistics, and spending plans; produced public information pieces to inform and encourage participation in the State and National conferences; developed delegate credentialing instructions and forms; commissioned background papers; and performed the multitude of other tasks required to coordinate a national grass-roots process culminating in a National Conference.

With preliminary planning and preparations in place, Linda Resnik announced in August that she would leave the WHCLIS directorship at the end of October 1990. Plans were made for a quick and smooth transition to a new director.

In the spring of 1990, Illinois, Nevada, Connecticut, and Michigan took the lead with the first four of the State, territorial and special preconferences leading up to the White House Conference. Preconference activities were scheduled in all fifty States, the District of Columbia, and the territories of American Samoa, Guam, Marshall Islands, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. At year's end Micronesia and Palau were considering conducting preconference activities eligible for Federal support. Special preconferences for the Federal library community, Native American tribes, and networking were also planned.

Delegates to those preconferences began to be selected to represent their entities at the national Conference, at which there would be a balanced representation, with one-fourth each of the delegates representing the general public, government officials, active library and information supporters, and library and information professionals.

Appropriated funds for the WHCLIS totaled $4,975,000 for FY 1989 and FY 1990. It was learned that the FY 1991 appropriation was to be $488,000, bringing the total to $5,463,000. The Congress had authorized $6,000,000 in PL 100-382.

"WHCLIS Connection"

In 1989-1990 work continued on the "WHCLIS Connection," the hypertext database of library and information issues and statistics developed to orient and inform delegates at the local, State, territorial, and national White House Conference meetings. Begun in 1989 by NCLIS with an Apple Library of Tomorrow (ALOT) program grant from the Apple Corporation, the project permits delegates to review relevant statistics and issue summaries themselves, using a Macintosh computer and HyperCard software.

By the end of FY 1990, the database contained issue write-ups paralleling the literacy-productivity-democracy themes of the WHCLIS

Other components of the database included State-by-State demographic, education, and library statistics. A module on delegates to the national WHCLIS from the States and territories was also planned, to be searched by surname, State or territory, and delegate category. As the national White House Conference approaches, the database will be supplemented with information on the Conference schedule, and the final resolutions will be added after the WHCLIS process is complete.

In FY 1990 Sandy Milevski, the NCLIS staffer and database developer and coordinator, demonstrated the "WHCLIS Connection" at nine meetings and conferences and provided the database to all but one of other State preconferences held during the year. Others received preview copies of the database.

Peter Young, Dick Akeroyd and Joan Ress Reeves at WHCLIS Taskforce annual meeting in Nashville, August 1991.

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Library and Information Services to Native Americans

The Commission's Committee on Library and Information Services to Native Americans, chaired until March by Charles Reid and after March by Elinor Swaim, held its second regional hearing to obtain information on the status of tribal library and information services and to receive recommendations for the kinds of services required to meet the needs of the tribes living in those areas. (The first regional hearing was in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in January 1989.)

On March 21, at the Rollins College Library in Winter Park, Florida, the Commission heard testimony from Native American tribal leaders in the Southeast addressing needs of their people for education and information. Among the witnesses were Philip Martin, Chief, Mississippi Band of Choctaw; Billy L. Cypress, Executive Director, Seminole Tribal Museum Authority and Norman Trippett, Tribal Librarian, Seminole Tribe of Florida; and Nina Gail Thrower, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Alabama.

At year's end the Commissioners and staff were making plans for the third regional hearing, set for October in Hartford, CT, and an accompanying series of site visits to tribes in the Northeast.

The Commission also coordinated work of the Interagency/ Association Task Force on Library and Information Services to Native Americans. The group has representatives from the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, including the Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Tribal Services and Education Programs; the U.S. Department of Education's National Advisory Council on Indian Education and the Office of

Educational Research and Improvement's Library Programs Office; the National Congress of American Indians; the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the American Indian Library Association; the American Library Association's Office for Library Outreach Services, Committee on Library Service for American Indian People; the Morningstar Foundation; and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

The Task Force's purpose is to develop a long-range plan of action for the 1990's, resulting in an omnibus program at the interagency-association level. That plan will incorporate results of the March 1991 pre-White House Conference on Library and Information services to Native Americans. The Task Force was active in plans for the preconference for Native Americans. Charles Reid chaired the Task Force from August 1989 until March 1990 when he became the NCLIS Chairman, at which time Elinor Swaim assumed chairmanship of the Task Force. NCLIS also continued as a member of the White House Interagency Task Force on Indian Affairs.

Principles of Public Information

In July 1989 NCLIS held a hearing, coordinated by staffer Robert Dugan, on the Office of Technology Assessment's 1988 report, Informing the Nation: Federal Information Dissemination in an Electronic Age. Hearing participants urged the Commission to take a significant role in developing and promulgating information policies. The Commission subsequently decided to increase its activity in this area.

NCLIS held a public forum on October 11, at which the three discussion topics were "Technology and Proprietary Rights - Using Public Domain Information in the Private Sector," "Technology and Public Access to Information," and "Identification of Information Policy Issues." From this forum and its immediate aftermath came a conclusion that the most important contribution NCLIS could make in the information policies area at that time would be to attempt to develop a consensus among all interested parties as to the basic, underlying principles that should shape all decisions in and out of government regarding information policies, procedures, and practices.

The first step in seeking to implement this conclusion was to create a task force including a broad range of interested parties to assist the Commission's Information Policies Committee, chaired by Dr. Lee Edwards. The task force members were:

Kenneth Allen, Information Industry Association
James Benn, NCLIS
Thomas Brown, Center for Electronic Records, National Archives and Records Administration
Joseph Coyne, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Department of Energy
Robert Dugan, Delaware State Library
John Ganly, New York Public Library
Mary Ghikas, Gaylord Brothers
Elinor Hashim, OCLC
Brian Kahin, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
Bruce Kennedy, Georgetown University
Donald King, King Research
Nancy Kranich, New York University
Susan Martin, NCLIS
Molly Raphael, District of Columbia Public Library
Patricia Schuman, Neal-Schuman Publishers
Quinlan J. Shea, Jr., National Security Archive/Center for Citizen Access to Government Information
Timothy Sprehe, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Managment and Budget
Jack Sulzer, Pennsylvania State University Library
Mark Vonderhaar, Congressional Information Service
Duane Webster, Association of Research Libraries
Christine Wegman, House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology
Forrest Williams, Bureau of the Census
Fred Wood, Office of Technology Assessment
Elizabeth Yeates, Department of the Interior.

The full Task Force met on November 20 and December 20, and the language drafting committee (Benn, Dugan, Martin, Shea, Vonderhaar, and Williams) met on December 8 and January 4. The Task Force adopted two rules: first, that the effort be strictly limited to basic principles and not seek to deal with policies, procedures, and practices that might be adopted on a government-wide basis or in

individual agencies; second, that the principles should be worded neutrally - that is, that they should be stated in a way as to confer no advantage on one group of stakeholders or the other in the disputes certain to arise when the principles are considered as those policies, procedures, and practices are formulated.

The draft principles were published in the Federal Register on April 5 and the public was informed that NCLIS's Information Policies Committee would conduct a forum on April 30. With other outreach activities and high interest in the topic, turnout for the forum was excellent: 76 people either signed in or were identified as they made comments. People in attendance made many suggestions - some general and others quite specific - but all who spoke voiced agreement with the objective of the Commission's activity. The same was true of the written comments received.

In his June 20 report to the Commission transmitting the final draft of the principles, Committee Chairman Edwards referred to the "consensus view that we should call in unequivocal terms for the maximum possible public access to public information." His report continued,

We realize that there are many quetions that are not answered by these principles, such as what does or does not constitute excessive cost in the context of a particular agency at a particular time. These questions can only be answered at the level of government-wide policies established by Congress and the Office of Managment and Budget, or as information policies are formulatedwithin individual agencies. Although we believe that NCLIS should continues to be active in this area, and participate in the formulation of those information policies, it is not appropriate that we attempt to do so in this document. There is a broad and deep consensus that the more limited role we assigned ourselves in this project is one of great importance and value to the American people. Our basic concept -- that information held by the government belongs to the people,and is held by the government in trust for the people -- is a worthy one, the

adoption and promulgation of which by this Commission will be of significant, enduring value.

The Commission unanimously adopted the Principles of Public Information on June 29, 1990, and instructed that they be widely disseminated. Requests for copies of the Principles came from individuals and groups around the country and from as far away as Australia. Newsletter and journal articles appeared about the Principles, and they were the subject of talks made by Commissioners and staff and were also addressed in talks by others. The work of disseminating the Principles and promoting their adoption and adaptation by agencies and groups will continue in FY 1991. The Principles of Public Information are in Appendix IV.

Legislative Advice

As noted in the Introduction to this report, the Commission in 1988-1989 had expressed its intent to become more involved "in the process by which legislation is used to address the library and information needs of the country." An expression of this intent was hiring James Benn as a legislative specialist.

In early 1990 he coordinated efforts among NCLIS, Congressional staff, and representatives of the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Special Libraries Association, and the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies, to see that libraries and more educational institutions were included in S.1067, the High-Performance Computing Act of 1990, in the title on a National Research and Education Network. Comparing the Congressional staff's working drafts of November 1989 and April 1990 made it clear that the above group's comments had been heard. NCLIS staff continued to monitor the proposed legislation later in the Congressional session.

The Commission also tracked and had input on initiatives regarding Federal information policies, especially bills to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) and OMB's Office of Imformation and Regulatory Affairs. Comments were submitted on the information dissemination sections of S.1742, the Federal Information Resources Management Act of 1989, as well as the PRA reauthorization discussion drafts. Concern was expressed about the electronic dissemination of information through the Federal Depository Library Program, the Federal Information Locator System,

public/private sector responsibilities, agency coordination, an appeals process within OMB for dispproved information collection requests, and the formation of a Federal Information Commission and advisory committees.

The Commission monitored and had input to other legislation as well, including the literacy bills, reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act, the bill to improve the Government Printing Office, the Rural Partnerships Act of 1989, and the resolutions on permanent paper. The Commission officially commented on these when appropriate and urged the President to sign the legislation as it passed Congress.

Library Statistics

The cooperative program between NCLIS and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education, coordinated by John Lorenz, made considerable progress in FY 1990. In the second year of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Statistics, all fifty States and the District of Columbia reported public library data to NCES. The 1989 data submission represented an improved quality and completeness compared with the 1988 data from forty-five States. Receipt of the data in computer-readable form again made rapid editing and preparation for publication possible. The FSCS program had a 1989-1990 Steering Committee of the following individuals:

Jan Feye-Stukas, Minnesota Office of Library and Development Services, Chair
Darla Cottrill, State Library of Ohio
Lawrence LaMoure, NCES
Keith Curry Lance, Colorado State Library
John Lorenz, NCLIS
Mary Jo Lynch, Office for Research and Statistics, ALA
Jane Ouderkirk, Connecticut State Library
Art Podolsky, NCES
Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, NCLIS
James Schoeppke, Oregon State Library
Edward Seidenberg, Texas State Library
Joseph Shubert, New York State Library
E. Walter Terrie, Tallahassee, Florida
Peter Young, NCLIS

Progress was also made in developing the software for the Public Library Universe File. Plans were made for a December 1990 workshop to provide software training for State Data Coordinators, with the request that the Universe File data for each public library service outlet in all States be submitted in early 1991. The completion of the Universe File, a directory of every public library building and bookmobile in the Nation, will make possible the valid, reliable samples on which to base special public library surveys.

A significant supplement to the NCLIS/NCES cooperative program in 1990 was new responsibility for applying some of the principles of FSCS to improving the biennial collection of academic library statistics by NCES. Software was developed to enter data at the State level for all of the academic libraries included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). With the cooperation of the American Library Association (ALA) Office for Research and Statistics and the Association of Research Libraries, planning was carried out and training sessions held in 1990 for IPEDS coordinators and library representatives. Their goal is to work together at the State level to improve the quality, completeness and timeliness of the academic library data submitted to NCES so that the data can be published within one year of submission instead of the two-year delay which affected the 1988 data.

Steps to improve national data on school library media centers also advanced during 1990. With the cooperation of the American Association of School Librarians and ALA's Office for Research and Statistics, a series of questions was developed for inclusion as a component of the key national Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS). Progress was made on developing two additional school library media center survey forms as well. One will gather data on staff, collections, services, and activities; the second will collect data on the background, experience, activities, and attitudes of school library media specialists.

A User Review Panel on library statistics, with representatives of the major types of libraries, was organized to review present and future development of statistics for libraries and also to make recommendations on statistics needed in preparation for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

The above developments, as well as added areas yet to be covered, were recognized in July 1990 in the House Committee on Appropriations' report on the NCES budget for FY 1991:

The Committee is pleased with progress toward reestablishing a national data system on libraries. The library data system will not be complete, however, until statistics from State library activities and from Federal government libraries are gathered and reported. The Committee encourages the gathering of adequate statistics in both of these areas.

John Lorenz, Coordinator of the Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Statistics

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International Programs

Although the United States is not a member of the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the U.S. Government continues to support international activities of particular importance to the United States that are or were previously supported by UNESCO. In FY 1990 NCLIS continued to monitor and coordinate proposals submitted to the Department of State for International Conventions and Scientific Organizations Contributions (ICSOC) grants. The State Department provided $182,000 in FY 1990 to support the following international information, libraries and archives activities:

International Federation for Documentation (FID) Clearinghouse on Education and Training at Syracuse University for its continued operation: $24,000;

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) to continue and expand activities in its core programs of Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) and Universal Data Flow and Telecommunications (UDT): $35,000;

National Information Standards Organization (NISO) for strengthening U.S. participation in international standards-setting bodies and to support NISO's activities as the U.S. Technical Advisory Group to TC 46: $35,000;

U.S. National Committee for FID for strengthening the U.S. presence in FID and for planning and convening of meetings leading to the plan

for the coordination of the major program area on Developing the Information Marketplace by the United States: $30,000;

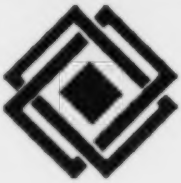
American Library Association for sending an observer delegation to the 1990 UNESCO General Information Program Intergovernmental Council meeting: $6,000;

National Archives and Records Administration for travel support for U.S. archivists who hold official positions on the professional committees and working groups of the International Council on Archives: $15,000;

Professor Ching-chih Chen for organizing a conference on new information technology for library and information professionals in the Eastern European region: $25,000;

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for follow-up activity to implement the recommendations of the ICSOC-funded Guatemala Conference on Textbooks and Translations Standards in Latin America: $12,000.

Other international activity included Chairman Reid representing the Commission at the August meeting of IFLA in Stockholm, Sweden.



Information Literacy

The proceedings of the April 1989 symposium, "Information Literacy and Education for the 21st Century; Toward an Agenda for Action," were issued by NCLIS in August. The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, elected to print and make available the proceedings of the symposium, which NCLIS and the American Association of School Librarians (AASL) had jointly sponsored.

Participants in the symposium unanimously agreed to request that their groups place the symposium's recommendations on their agendas for action, adoption, and inclusion in their program priorities. The process is a slow one because of the different schedules and characteristics of the participating organizations. NCLIS and AASL continue to work in anticipation that the recommendations will be adopted and used to trigger major and substantive change in the way children are taught to locate and use information and to develop critical thinking skills.

The Commission was a founding member of the National Forum on Information Literacy, the first formal meeting of which was held in November.

Recognition Awards

The Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) and Richard C. Torbert of Philadelphia, Pennsylvnia, received the third annual NCLIS Recognition Awards for their promotion of the Nation's libraries and information services.

The Atlantic Coast Conference, which promotes and develops intercollegiate athletics in its eight member colleges and universities in Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, received the organizational award for its efforts in promoting literacy and public library usage. The ACC aired public service announcements (PSA's) featuring prominent, All-American basketball and football players from member North Carolina institutions during ACC games played in the 1989-90 season. The PSA's broadcast the message, "Read, use your public library, and stay in school," and were sent to each television station in North Carolina and to the national ESPN for local broadcast.

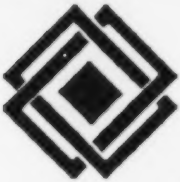
Richard C. Torbert, a former President of Friends of Libraries USA, was honored with the Recognition Award for an individual for the idea of the Library Compact, a device to involve hundreds of thousands of Americans in support of their libraries and literacy. Mr. Torbert envisioned schools and libraries nationwide using the Compact as a tool to awaken people to the values of reading and literacy, and to increase the support of libraries. The Compact reads,

We believe in the Library, for its
Nurturing of our children and youth,

We believe in the Library, for its
Nurturing of our children and youth,
opening doors to the wonder and excitement
of the world of ideas;
Dedication to literacy,
giving to all a key to fulfillment;
Commitment to diversity,
a foundation of pluralism, democracy and peace;
Reservoir of memory,
linking the records of yesterday
with the possibilities of tomorrow;
Continuum of knowledge,
ever open to the changing form and flow of information;
Treasury of reading,
where muse and spirit enrich the soul,
and dreams excite discovery.
For these reasons the Library is central to our lives,
and we pledge ourselves steadfast in its support.

Commissioner Elinor Swaim presenting Richard Torbert the 1990 NCLIS Recognition Award for the Library Compact

In September the Commission announced its request for nominations for the fourth annual NCLIS Recognition Awards.



Other Programs and Projects

Commissioners and staff were active in representing NCLIS and its interests at a variety of conferences and meetings, including those of library and information associations and Federal agency cooperatives such as the Federal Library and Information Center Committee and the Small Agency Council. The Commission also met jointly with other groups. One example was the June 1990 session with the American Library Association's Executive Board to discuss areas of mutual interest and cooperation.

The 1987 Memorandum of Understanding between NCLIS and the ACTION Agency remained in effect, "to establish a commitment to work cooperatively at the federal level and through their respective networks in order to promote the improvement and better use of library and information services to the aging and to the economically deprived through voluntary activity." A demonstration project of using older adults to work with latchkey children was one result of this agreement. A similar Memorandum of Understanding, signed in 1985 between NCLIS and the Administration on Aging, also remained in effect.

Because of other commitments, staff cutbacks, and a restricted budget, other programs and activities could not be actively pursued. For example, the Commission was unable to proceed with arranging another meeting with colleagues in the United Kingdom and Canada for additional work on meeting the goals of the Glenerin Declaration on information and the economy.

Commissioners also considered whether to develop a joint effort with the Association of Research Libraries to work on developing a joint legislative proposal to deal with the serials pricing issue. Information was collected and supplied Commissioners, but the joint effort could not be pursued in 1989-1990.

Personnel and Administration

In March Charles Reid succeeded Jerald Newman as Commission Chairman. Daniel Casey, Wanda Forbes and Elinor Swaim werereappointed to the Commission, and the terms of Vice Chairman Lee Edwards, Frank Gannon, and Barbara Taylor expired July 19. Commissioner George Nash resigned in March; in August President Bush announced his intention to nominate Carol DiPrete to fill Mr. Nash's term, which expires in 1991. Mrs. DiPrete is Dean of Academic Services and Director of the Library at Roger Williams College in Bristol, Rhode Island. Her nomination was confirmed by the Senate on September 27. The President also announced in August his intention to nominate Michael Farrell of Washington, D.C., a partner in the law firm of Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, to fill Sally Jo Vasicko's term, which expires in 1992.

As of late 1989 the Commission's committees and membership were as follows, with chairmen listed first:

Standing Committees

Executive: Newman, Carter, Casey, Edwards, Forbes, Nash, Reid, Wu

Budget and Finance: Carter, Petersen, Reid

Editorial: Newman, Gannon, Nash

International: Edwards, Forbes, Swaim, Wu

Legislative: Nash, Casey, Reid

Personnel: Edwards, Carter, Casey, Forbes

Program Review: Carter, Edwards, Forbes, Nash, Reid, Taylor, Wu

Public Affairs: Casey, Edwards, Nash, Petersen, Swaim

Recognition Awards: Swaim, Nash, Taylor

Ad Hoc Committees:

Bicentennial: Forbes and Taylor, Co-Chairmen; Casey, Wu
Governance: Nash, Swaim
Indian Library Services: Reid, Forbes, Swaim
Information Policies: Edwards, Nash
School Media: Forbes, Wu
White House Conference: Casey, Carter, Edwards, Reid

At its June 1990 meeting the Commissioners elected Wanda Forbes, with Elinor Swaim serving as alternate, to join Chairman Reid and Vice Chairman Edwards on the Executive Committee. Chairman Reid served ex officio on all NCLIS committees as well as on the Advisory Council of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Other NCLIS committees were also restructured in the spring and summer of 1990, with the resulting roster, and with chairmen again listed first:

Budget: Newman, Petersen, Tabb
Executive: Reid, Edwards, Forbes; Swaim, alternate
International: Wu, Edwards, Newman
Legislative/Information Policies: Taylor, Casey, Edwards, Forbes, Tabb
Ad Hoc Information Policies: Edwards
Ad Hoc Library of Congress: Forbes, Taylor
Public Affairs: Casey, Carter, Edwards, Moore, Newman, Swaim, Wu
Recognition Subcommittee: Swaim, Forbes
Ad Hoc White House Conference: Casey, Edwards, Tabb, Wu
Ad Hoc 20th NCLIS Anniversary: Swaim, Casey, Moore, Wu

Special Populations: Forbes, Petersen, Swaim, Taylor, Wu
Ad Hoc Library and Information Services for Native Americans: Swaim, Forbes, Taylor
Ad Hoc Policies and Procedures: Taylor, Newman, Tabb

The Department of Education's Office of General Counsel prepared for the Commission a legislative package of technical amendments to the NCLIS enabling legislation, for the Commission to take to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for administration approval. Among the technical amendments' purposes were to clarify Commissioners' terms of office and to remove the annual appropriations cap of $750,000. In February the package was received from Education, and OMB approved the package in March. A suitable vehicle for the proposed amendments was not located in Congress by the end of FY 1990.

The Commission's annual appropriation for 1989-90 was $750,000. At the start of the fiscal year, the staff was 9.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. At year's end, there were 6.5 FTE positions on the NCLIS payroll. The Commission's authorized ceiling was 12 FTE employees, with one position reserved to pay Commissioners' salaries.

The major staff change during 1989-1990 involved the executive directorship of the Commission. Susan Martin, who had been the Executive Director since August 1988, left in June to become the University Librarian at Georgetown University. John Lorenz was named Acting Executive Director. Peter Young became the new Executive Director in August and returned to Washington from two years in Boston as head of the Faxon Institute for Advanced Studies in Scholarly and Scientific Communication. His previous experience also included directing the Copyright Cataloging Division at the Library of Congress, and professional positions at Rice University, Franklin and Marshall College, American University, and the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Three research associates left the Commission staff, and one was hired. Robert Dugan resigned in November to become the State Librarian of Delaware. James Benn left in March to accept a position with Auto-Graphics, and in May Christina Carr Young transferred to the staff of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services to head delegate education activities. Jane Williams, a former State Librarian of North Carolina, joined the staff in March. Staff ssistant Jane McDuffie left in February, and former staffer Barbara Whiteleather returned part-time. Quin Shea was employed as a consultant on development of the Principles of Public Information, and Lottsee Patterson consulted on library and information services to Native Americans.

Also in March, Hakim Khan was detailed from the Department of Education's Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) to work with the Commission's Task Force on Library and Information Services to Native Americans. After Mr. Khan's summer departure, OERI's detail of Frank Stevens to the White House Conference on Library and Information Servies was extended so that Mr. Stevens could continue some WHCLIS duties and also assume Mr. Khan's responsibilities for the NCLIS program on library and information service to Native Americans.

Appendix I

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 96-39, Section 905, May 3, 1979

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advise to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the Studies, surveys, etc.

means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and throug[h] public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of office.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Compensation, travel expenses.

84 STAT. 442

35 F.R. 6247.

83 Stat. 190.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

Professional and technical personnel, appointment.

80 Stat. 378.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix II

Public Law 100-382
100th Congress

Joint Resolution

Aug. 8, 1988
[H.J. Res. 90]

To authorize and request the President to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991, and for other purposes.

20 USC 1501 note.

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government;

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of the library and information services;

Whereas the economic vitality of the United States in a global economy and the productivity of the work force of the Nation rest on access to information in the postindustrial information age;

Whereas the White House Conference on Library and Information Services of 1979 began a process in which a broadly representative group of citizens made recommendations that have improved the library and information services of the Nation, and sparked the Nation's interest in the crucial role of library and information services at home and abroad;

Whereas library and information service is essential to a learning society;

Whereas social, demographic, and economic shifts of the past decade have intensified the rate of change and require that Americans of all age groups develop and sustain literacy and other lifelong learning habits;

Whereas expanding technological developments offer unprecedented opportunities for application to teaching and learning and to new means to provide access to library and information services;

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's library and information services are essential if all Americans, without regard to race, ethnic background, or geographic location are to have reasonable access to adequate information and lifelong learning;

Whereas the future of our society depends on developing the learning potential inherent in all children and youth, especially literary, reading, research, and retrieval skills;

Whereas rapidly developing technology offers a potential for enabling libraries and information services to serve the public more fully; and

Whereas emerging satellite communication networks and other technologies offer unparalleled opportunity for access to education opportunities to all parts of the world, and to individuals who are homebound, handicapped, or incarcerated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

20 USC 1501 note.

SECTION 1. PRESIDENT TO CALL CONFERENCE IN 1989.

The President is authorized to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not

earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONFERENCE.

20 USC 1501 note.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the library and information services of the Nation and their use by the public, in accordance with the findings set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Conference shall be composed of—

(1) representatives of professional library and information personnel and individuals who support or furnish volunteer services to libraries and information services centers, from all age groups and walks of life, and members of the general public;

(2) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(3) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including professional and scholarly associations for the advancement of education and research);

(4) individuals with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(5) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS.—In carrying out subsection (a)—

(1) one-fourth of the participants shall be selected from the library and information profession,

(2) one-fourth of the participants shall be selected from among individuals who are currently active library and information supporters, including trustees and friends groups,

(3) one-fourth shall be selected from among individuals who are Federal, State, or local government officials, and

(4) one-fourth shall be selected from the general public.

(d) STATE PARTICIPATION OPTIONAL.—(1) State and territorial delegates and alternates to the national conference may participate in a respective State or territorial conference.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require any State to participate in a State or territorial conference.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

20 USC 1501 note.

(a) DIRECTION BY COMMISSION.—The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

(b) COMMISSION FUNCTIONS.—In carrying out this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(1) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(2) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference;

Grants. Contracts. State and local governments.

(3) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Con-

ference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate; and

(4) conduct fiscal oversight activities with respect to the preparation for and the convening of the Conference including contracting for the services of an audit firm.

(c) FEDERAL AGENCY COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.—(1) Each Federal department and agency, including the national libraries, shall cooperate with, and provide assistance to the Commission upon its request under clause (1) of subsection (b). For that purpose, each Federal department and agency is authorized and encouraged to provide personnel to the Commission.

(2) The Librarian of Congress, the Director of the National Library of Medicine, and the Director of the National Agricultural Library are authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(d) PERSONNEL.—In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary to assist the Commission and the Advisory Committee, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(e) EXPENSES.—Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

20 USC 1501 note

SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) SUBMISSION TO PRESIDENT; TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than 120 days following the close of the Conference. The final report shall be made public and, within 90 days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the recommendations of the President with respect to such report.

Public information

(b) PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION.—The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized under this joint resolution. Copies of all such reports shall be provided to the depository libraries.

20 USC 1501 note

SEC. 5. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) COMPOSITION.—There is established an advisory committee of the Conference composed of—

(1) eight individuals designated by the Chairman of the Commission;

(2) five individuals designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with not more than three being Members of the House of Representatives;

(3) five individuals designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with not more than three being Members of the Senate;

(4) ten individuals appointed by the President;

(5) the Secretary of Education; and
(6) the Librarian of Congress.

The President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the Commission shall, after consultation, assure that members of the Advisory Committee are broadly representative of all areas of the United States.

(b) FUNCTION.—The advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Vice Chairman of the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee shall elect the Chair of the Advisory Committee from among its members, who are not full-time Federal employees. The Advisory Committee shall select the Chair of the Conference.

(2) The Chairman of the Advisory Committee is authorized to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees and staff as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

(d) COMPENSATION.—Members of any committee established under this section who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime. Such members, may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

SEC 6. GIFTS AND TITLE TO CERTAIN PROPERTY. 20 USC 1501 note.

(a) GIFTS.—The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Commission in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative into the Treasury of the United States, whose receipts shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes of this joint resolution. Grants.

(b) REVERSION OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL.—Materials and equipment acquired by the White House Conference shall revert to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science after the close of the White House Conference.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS. 20 USC 1501 note.

For the purpose of this joint resolution—

(1) the term "Commission" means the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science;

(2) The term "Conference" means White House Conference on Library and Information Services; and

(3) the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the

Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and American Indian Tribes.

20 USC 1501 note.

SEC 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations $6,000,000 to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended.

Approved August 8, 1988.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.J. Res. 90 (S.J. Res. 26):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 100-121 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and 100-765 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 100-156 accompanying S.J. Res. 26 (Comm. on Labor and Human Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 133 (1987): June 8, considered and passed House.
Dec. 15, S.J. Res. 26 considered in Senate; H.J. Res. 90, amended, passed in lieu.

Vol. 134 (1988): July 13, Senate agreed to conference report.
July 26, House agreed to conference report.

Appendix III

Former Commission Members

Andrew A. Aines, Former Director, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. (1970-1976). Acting NCLIS Executive Director, July 1980-November 15, 1980 (serves as official Senior Advisor to the Commission)

Helmut Alpers, Former Executive Vice President, Gartner Group, Stamford, Connecticut (1979-1984)

Gordon M. Ambach, Executive Director, Chief State School Officers, Washington, D.C. (1980-1985)

William O. Baker, Former Chairman, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey (1970-1975)

Patricia Barbour, Former member, National Advisory Council on Community Education, Dearborn Heights, Michgan (1985-1988)

Joseph Becker, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1970-1979)

Charles Benton (Chairman-Emeritus) NCLIS Chairman (1978-1982) and Commissioner (1982-1985), Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

Daniel J. Boorstin, Former Librarian of Congress (1975-September 2987), Washington, D.C.

Frederick Burkhardt (Chairman-Emeritus) NCLIS Chairman (1970-1978) and former Vice Chairman, National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966-1968), Bennington, Vermont

Robert W. Burns, Jr., Former Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (1977-1981)

Daniel Carter, President, Daniel Carter Consulting, Houston, Texas (1985-1989)

Daniel W. Casey, Businessman, Syracuse, New York (1973-1978) (renominated 1985)

Harold Crotty, Former President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Detroit, Michigan (1970-1977) (Resigned 1975) (Deceased 1986)

Carlos A. Cuadra, President, Cuadra Associates, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1970-1984)

Leslie W. Dunlap, Former Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa (1970-1975)

Martin Goland, President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas (1970-1977)

Joan H. Gross, Former Assistant for Public Affairs, New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, New York City (1978-1982)

Elinor M. Hashim (Chairman-Emeritus) NCLIS Chairman (1982-1986) Program Director, OCLC, Inc., Dublin, Ohio

Paulette H. Holahan, Deputy Judicial Administrator for Public Information, Louisiana Supreme Court, New Orleans, Louisiana (1980-1985)

Clara S. Jones, Former Director, Detroit Public Library and former President, American Library Association, Oakland, California (1978-1982)

John E. Juergensmeyer, Attorney, Juergensmeyer and Associates, Elgin, Illinois (1982-1987)

John Kemeny, Former President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire (1970-1973)

Francis Keppel, Former Director, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies and former U.S. Commissioner of Education, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1978-1983 (Deceased 1990)

Byron Leeds, Former Vice President, Post Graphics, Inc., Carlstadt, New Jersey (1982-1986)

Marian P. Leith, Former Assistant Director, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina (1975-1980)

Louis A. Lerner, Former Ambassador to Norway and Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers, Chicago, Illinois (1970-1977) (Deceased 1985)

John G. Lorenz, Former Deputy Librarian of Congress (Served for Dr.Mumford), Washington, D.C. (1970-1975)

Bessie Boehm Moore (Vice Chairman-Emeritus), Former Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas (1971-1988)

L. Quincy Mumford, Former Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C. (1970-1975) (Deceased 1982)

Frances H. Naftalin, Former President, Minneapolis Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1978-1982)

Ralph A. Renick, Former Vice President News Director, WTVJ News, Miami, Florida (1975-1977) (Completed Harold Crotty's term)

Catherine D. Scott, Chief Librarian, Museum Reference Center, former Librarian, Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (1970-1976)

Philip A. Sprague, Businessman, Chicago, Illinois (1978-1983)

Horace E. Tate, State Senator (Georgia) and former Executive Director, Georgia Association of Educators, Atlanta, Georgia (1977-1981)

Kenneth Y. Tomlinson (NCLIS Chairman (1988-April 1987) Executive Editor, Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, New York

John E. Velde, Jr., Businessman, Hollywood, California (1970-1979)

Margaret S. Warden, Former President, Montana Library Association and Former State Senator, Helena, Montana (1979-1984)

William J. Wels\h, Former Deputy Librarian of Congress (Served for Dr. Boorstin), Washington, D.C. (1976-1988)

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California (1972-1978) (renominated 1982)

Mildred E. Younger, Member, Board of Directors, Los Angeles Library Association, Los Angeles, California (1975-1980)

Alfred R. Zipf, Former Executive Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco, California (1970-1973)

Appendix IV

Principles of Public Information

PREAMBLE

From the birth of our nation, open and uninhibited access to public information has ensured good government and a free society. Public information helps to educate our people, stimulate our progress and solve our most complex economic, scientific and social problems. With the coming of the Information Age and its many new technologies, however, public information has expanded so quickly that basic principles regarding its creation, use and dissemination are in danger of being neglected and even forgotten.

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, therefore, reaffirms that the information policies of the U.S. government are based on the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, and on the recognition of public information as a national resource to be developed and preserved in the public interest. We define public information as information created, compiled and/or maintained by the Federal Government. We assert that public information is information owned by the people, held in trust by their government, and should be available to the people except where restricted by law. It is in this spirit of public ownership and public trust that we offer the following Principles of Public Information.

1. The public has the right of access to public information. Government agencies should guarantee open, timely and uninhibited access to public information except where restricted by law. People should be able to access public information, regardless of its format, without any special training or expertise.

2. The Federal Government should guarantee the integrity and preservation of public information, regardless of its format. By maintaining public information in the face of changing times and technologies, government agencies assure the government's accountability and the accessibility of the government's business to the public.

3. The Federal government should guarantee the dissemination, reproduction, and redistribution of public information. Any restriction of dissemination or any other function dealing with public information must be strictly defined by law.

4. The Federal Government should safeguard the privacy of persons who use or request information, as well as persons about whom information exists in government records.

5. The Federal Government should ensure a wide diversity of sources of access, private as well as governmental, to public information. Although sources of access may change over time and because of advances in technology, government agencies have an obligation to the public to encourage diversity.

6. The Federal Government should not allow cost to obstruct the people's access to public information. Costs incurred by creating, collecting and processing information for the government's own purposes should not be passed on to people who wish to utilize public information.

7. The Federal Government should ensure that information about government information is easily available and in a single index accessible in a variety of formats. The government index of public information should be in addition to inventories of information kept within individual government agencies.

8. The Federal Government should guarantee the public's access to public information, regardless of where they live and work, through national networks and programs like the Depository Library Program. Government agencies should periodically review such programs as well as the emerging technology to ensure that access to public information remains inexpensive and convenient to the public.

CONCLUSION

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science offers these Principles of Public Information as a foundation for the decisions made throughout the Federal Government and the nation regarding issues of public information. We urge all branches of the Federal Government, state and local governments and the private sector to utilize these principles in the development of information policies and in the creation, use, dissemination and preservation of public information. We believe that in so acting, they will serve the best interests of the nation and the people in the Information Age.

Adopted June 29, 1990

Appendix V

Financial Statement - Fiscal Year 1990

Appropriation	$750,000
Funds from Other Federal Agencies	639,000
TOTAL	$1,379,000

Expenditures

Personnel Compensation	
Full-Time Permanent	339,000
Other than Full-Time Permanent	53,000
Benefits	68,000
Total Personnel Compensation	460,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons	75,000
Transportation of Things	6,000
Rent	54,000
Communications, Utilities, Misc. Charges	45,000
Printing and Reproduction	9,000
Other Services	75,000
Supplies and Materials	16,000
Subtotal as of Jan. 1991	$740,000
Reimbursable Obligations	639,000
Total	$1,379,000

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